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PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 925 (1994) of 8 June 1994, in which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) from 29 July 1994 until 9 December 1994. Since that time, I have reported to the Council on the situation in Rwanda on 3 August (S/1994/924) and 6 October (S/1994/1133), and on security in the Rwandese refugee camps on 18 November (S/1994/1308). I have also provided the Council with oral briefings on developments in Rwanda and on the situation concerning the Rwandese refugees. The present report provides an update on the situation as at 21 November, as well as recommendations for the continuing role of the United Nations in Rwanda.

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

2. During the reporting period, the situation in Rwanda has witnessed both positive and negative developments. The Broad-Based Government of National Unity continues to place emphasis on creating conditions that would allow the more than 2 million Rwandese refugees and the 1.5 to 2 million displaced persons within the country to return to their homes and to rebuild their lives in a safe environment. In that regard, it is concentrating its efforts on ensuring public security, restoring the civil administration and reconstructing the country's social and economic infrastructure. However, in the aftermath of the civil war, with the near total destruction of Rwanda's infrastructure, few trained people available and limited financial and material resources, the Government is facing severe obstacles in achieving those objectives.

3. While unstable and insecure conditions still prevail in many parts of the country, there are some initial signs of progress. Private sector activities are being revived, with shops, markets and service industries reopening and agricultural activity increasing. Schools are also starting to reopen.

4. The Government has also publicly advocated the fair treatment of returning refugees and displaced persons, as well as reconciliation between all political

groups. The President, Vice-President and Prime Minister continue to address mass rallies in major towns advocating reconciliation, peace and justice. These commitments were reiterated in President Bizimungu's address to the General Assembly on 6 October 1994 (see A/49/PV.21) and during his informal meeting with members of the Security Council on the same day.

5. A further measure towards national reconciliation has been the incorporation of over 2,000 soldiers of the former Rwandese Government Forces (RGF) into the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA). In the provinces, all the prefects except one have been drawn from the civilian sector. In the south-west, two prefects of the former administration have been reappointed. As noted in my report of 18 November (S/1994/1308), my Special Representative is deploying UNAMIR political information officers to the provinces to assist government and community leaders in promoting national reconciliation and in restoring civil administration.

6. As yet, however, in contrast to the growing vitality of the private sector, the reactivation of public sector activities remains constrained by a severe lack of resources. While a cabinet exists, government ministries do not function adequately, as the civil war resulted in the massive departure of government administration, police and judicial cadres. While efforts have been made to assist the Government in terms of basic resources, government activities continue to be impeded by a lack of supplies such as telephones, computers, means of transport, office equipment and fuel. Cash reserves continue to be inadequate to pay salaries or to meet other essential payments. These problems have been a major factor in the Government's inability to translate public pronouncements concerning nation-building into concrete programmes and actions.

7. The return to normal conditions in Rwanda has also been inhibited by the lack of resources to restore power, water, telecommunications and municipal services or to start dealing with the nearly 1 million mines that are estimated to have been planted in the countryside.

8. Owing to the lack of adequate finances to restore the public sector, the army continues to staff some civilian sectors of governance. It performs almost all police and gendarmerie functions, as well as prison services, in addition to manning some administrative posts in the provinces. The Government's inability to meet adequately the salaries of public servants or to establish effective security over all parts of the country has also led to incidents of frustration and banditry, which undermine the climate of security and stability it is trying to establish. In that connection, there have been reports that over 60 members of the RPA have been disciplined for acts of misconduct, some involving summary reprisals.

9. While the lack of financial resources has been a major factor in impeding activities towards national reconciliation, there are some reasons to believe that the Government could do more, even within its meagre resources, to ensure that all Rwandese are part of the political process. The President of Rwanda has assured my Special Representative that efforts are continuing to make the Government more inclusive by inviting into it some members of the Mouvement républicain national pour le développement (MRND), which is the only major political party not presently represented in it. However, the Rwandese

Parliament is scheduled to meet on 25 November with representation only from those political parties mentioned in the Arusha Agreement which are presently participating in the Government, as well as the army and the gendarmerie, and the seats originally allocated to the MRND will be filled by other parties.

10. The extensive displacement of the Rwandese population has created a growing problem of land tenure and rival claims to property rights. Almost 400,000 long-standing refugees have returned home since mid-July and are claiming property they once held. Some refugees who fled more recently are returning home to find their property now held by others. On 7 November, the Rwandese Minister of Information outlined the Government's official position with regard to repatriation and national reconciliation and, in that connection, stressed the Government's firm resolve to protect the homes and property of each citizen and to distribute land to new returnees so as to facilitate and help ensure their proper and orderly resettlement. He emphasized that the wrongful occupation of another person's home or property was not only unacceptable but unlawful. The Rwandese President and Cabinet have reaffirmed that policy at numerous rallies.

11. There are signs, however, that despite public pronouncements the Government is finding it increasingly difficult to implement this policy. Some recently returning refugees who have tried to reclaim their property rights have reportedly either been denounced as criminals and arrested or simply frightened away. Such reports have filtered back to the refugee camps and have been a factor in the slow pace of repatriation to Rwanda.

12. In my report of 18 November (S/1994/1308), I recounted, in detail, the security concerns in the Rwandese refugee camps, especially those in Zaire, and I provided the Security Council with a number of options it might wish to consider in addressing the issue. The security situation in the camps continues to worsen. As a result, some non-governmental organizations have recently withdrawn their operations from the camps and others are considering withdrawal, as the militia's increasing control over the distribution of relief supplies makes the safe delivery of such supplies to needy refugees virtually impossible. Furthermore, there are growing indications that the former Government and militia are stockpiling relief supplies for their own purposes.

13. There is also evidence that the former RGF is actively recruiting and training new troops, mainly from refugee camps in Zaire, but also from the camps in the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, the former RGF and the militia, also operating from refugee camps, appear to be intensifying their propaganda campaign against the new Government and, in particular, the RPA. Such activities create concern that they are preparing for resumed confrontation.

14. In my report of 6 October (S/1994/1133), I stressed the importance of providing factual and objective information on the situation both in the refugee camps and in Rwanda, as well as on United Nations activities in the country. To that end, UNAMIR is in the process of establishing a broadcasting facility. At present, it has two 100-watt transmitters, one to cover the city of Kigali and the other to cover the western part of the country. Full-scale test transmissions, lasting several hours a day, commenced on 12 November, using the

transmitter currently installed at the UNAMIR compound in Kigali. While this low-power facility can cover only a 20-kilometre radius around Kigali, more powerful transmitters capable of covering the entire country, as well as the refugee camps, are expected to be installed by the end of the year. The financial requirements, including the necessary staffing, will be included in the next budget proposal to the General Assembly. It should be noted, however, that despite repeated efforts, the Government has still not approved UNAMIR's request for formal authorization to broadcast and for a frequency allocation. I hope the Government will respond positively to those requests in the near future.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

15. The various United Nations human rights mechanisms engaged in the Rwandese situation continued to be active during the period under review. The Special Rapporteur, Mr. René Dégni-Ségui, visited Rwanda from 15 to 22 October and also travelled to the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. The Commission of Experts visited Rwanda from 29 October to 10 November. The human rights field operation in Rwanda launched by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has now been able to establish seven regional offices and, by mid-November, about 60 human rights officers and special investigators, out of a planned total of 147, had arrived in Rwanda. Another 40 human rights observers and teams of forensic experts are expected by the end of December.

16. The Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts have been pursuing their tasks as defined by their respective mandates. Following his latest visit to Rwanda, the Special Rapporteur submitted his third report (A/49/508-S/1994/1157). In accordance with Security Council resolution 935 (1994) of 1 July 1994, the Commission is expected to submit its final report to me by 30 November 1994. I also expect to receive the findings of the Special Rapporteur and of the Commission of Experts on their investigations of alleged reprisal killings by RPA forces. It will be recalled, in that connection, that in my report of 6 October (S/1994/1133), I stated that, in the course of a mission to assess conditions for the safe return of refugees, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had obtained information that appeared to indicate that soldiers of the RPA might have been engaged in systematic killings of members of the majority community in Rwanda. I also stated that the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts would undertake a thorough investigation of those allegations.

17. It is increasingly recognized that the mere presence and visibility of United Nations human rights personnel are having a positive effect in the communities where they are deployed, especially as a deterrent against human rights violations. I share the Security Council's view, reflected in its presidential statement of 14 October (S/PRST/1994/59), that human rights monitors and their speedy deployment would help foster a climate of confidence and contribute to creating a more secure environment, which, in turn, could encourage refugees to return to their homes in Rwanda. Voluntary contributions have enabled the United Nations to deploy over a third of its target of 147 monitors. However, sustained and increased assistance is necessary to permit the full deployment of the operation and the effective discharge of its

important mission. I appeal to the international community to provide the financial assistance required.

18. By its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, the Security Council decided to establish an international tribunal for the sole purpose of prosecuting persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and of neighbouring States, between 1 January and 31 December 1994.

19. It is vital for the international community, as well as for Rwanda, which originally requested the establishment of an international tribunal (see S/1994/1115), that justice be administered effectively and as expeditiously as possible in order to deter further violations and to contribute to the processes of national reconciliation and restoration and maintenance of peace. As requested by the Council, I am actively pursuing the completion of practical arrangements for the effective functioning of the International Tribunal, and in particular its investigations/prosecutorial unit in Kigali, the appointment of a Deputy Prosecutor unit and support and administrative staff, and the election of judges. In that regard, the High Commissioner for Human Rights has placed the services of the special investigations unit, established within the framework of the human rights field operation, at the disposal of the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal, with a view to pursuing the investigative work initiated under the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and the Commission of Experts. As the operation evolves and more information becomes available, I will submit recommendations regarding possible locations for the seat of the Tribunal. I am confident that Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will respond to the Security Council's appeal for contributions of the funds, equipment, staff and the other services required to ensure the smooth establishment and functioning of the Tribunal.

IV. MILITARY ASPECTS

20. During the reporting period, UNAMIR reached its full authorized strength of 5,500 all ranks. Present deployment of the force is as follows:

(a) Sector 1 (north-east): The deployment of the 331-strong Nigerian company is now complete. Forty military observers are also deployed throughout the sector (see map in the annex);

(b) Sector 2 (south-east): Two platoon groups (Ghana and Nigeria) continue to operate in the Sector, which is to be reinforced by the end of November by a company from Ghana. Depending on the security situation in Sector 4 and the consequent need for troops in that Sector, it is expected that deployment in Sector 2 will eventually be brought to battalion strength. Forty-three military observers operate in the Sector;

(c) Sector 3 (south): The independent infantry company from Malawi operating in Sector 3 (165 all ranks) has recently been reinforced by a second 200-strong independent company (Mali). Forty-three military observers continue to patrol the Sector;

(d) Sector 4 (south-west): Sector 4 has been subdivided as a result of insecurity in the area. The Ghanaian battalion continues to operate in subsector 4A (Gikongoro) and the Zambian battalion (currently 324 all ranks) is expected to be fully deployed to that subsector by the end of November. The inter-African contingent (487 all ranks from Chad, the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, the Niger and Senegal) and the Ethiopian battalion (810 all ranks) continue to conduct operations in subsectors 4B (Kibuye) and 4C (Cyangugu) respectively. Approximately 80 military observers are deployed in Sector 4;

(e) Sector 5 (north-west): Deployment of the Tunisian battalion (826 all ranks) to Sector 5 is now complete. Forty-three military observers are deployed in the sector;

(f) Sector 6 (Kigali City): An advance party of 319 all ranks of the Indian contingent was deployed on 10 November 1994. Deployment of the battalion is expected to be completed in December 1994. The UNAMIR Force Headquarters and the Military Observer Group Headquarters are located in the sector. Specialized elements from Canada (communications, logistics and medical); the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (logistics, engineering and medical); and Australia (field hospital) also operate in Sector 6.

21. As indicated in my report of 6 October (S/1994/1133), the deployment of the UNAMIR force has been uneven, with rather slow deployment from May through mid-July and a steady build-up beginning in late July and continuing through the reporting period. This has affected the Mission's ability to provide adequate logistic support to troops deployed during the period of more rapid build-up, as well as its overall ability to carry out its mandate effectively. While the United Nations and the troop-contributing countries, with the support of several Member States, have overcome many logistic constraints, there were unforeseen delays in transport arrangements and in the provision of equipment needed to supply and support the contingents.

22. In order to ensure that all contingents have the equipment and logistic support necessary to carry out their functions effectively, a commercial service contract has provided some logistic support for UNAMIR since August 1994. Although it is expected that an increased level of support will be provided by the contractor with the scheduled withdrawal of the British and Canadian contingents (by 1 December 1994 and the end of January 1995, respectively), total dependence on commercial arrangements for logistic support is not advisable in the current security situation in Rwanda. For that reason, efforts are being made to secure the retention of a small military logistics element of about 150 personnel. I hope that Member States will be prepared to extend the necessary support to those efforts.

23. In my report of 6 October, I noted that, with the induction of new contingents, I expected the UNAMIR force strength to exceed the authorized level temporarily. As at mid-November, the force strength stood at 5,606 all ranks. With the withdrawal of the British contingent and the full deployment of the Indian and Zambian contingents, it is expected that the force strength will reach approximately 5,860 all ranks by the end of 1994. However, given expected withdrawals and rotations, it will gradually be reduced to its authorized level

during the first months of 1995. The number of military observers remains at the authorized strength of 320.

24. During the period under review, UNAMIR continued to assist with the transport of refugees and internally displaced persons returning voluntarily to their homes, while maintaining protection for populations at risk in various areas and at displaced persons camps in Rwanda. UNAMIR is currently working with the humanitarian agencies and the Government of Rwanda to develop and implement a strategy to close the displaced persons camps in Rwanda gradually by ensuring the voluntary return of the occupants to their homes. Against the background of escalating security incidents, UNAMIR troops and observers have also intensified their monitoring, observation and patrol duties.

25. The problem of restrictions imposed on the movement of UNAMIR personnel, which I described in my report of 6 October, has improved somewhat during the reporting period. However, the insistence of local RPA commanders that UNAMIR must obtain formal written authority through the Minister of Defence for all deployments has frequently delayed and sometimes prevented UNAMIR from effectively fulfilling its mandate. Furthermore, UNAMIR patrols are occasionally denied access to specific areas without satisfactory reason or explanation. In order to resolve this issue, UNAMIR is working with the authorities in Kigali to finalize arrangements for regular meetings between the chiefs of staff and operations officers of UNAMIR and the RPA, respectively, with a view to enhancing coordination between them.

V. CIVILIAN POLICE

26. As at 15 November, 80 of the 90 police observers authorized for UNAMIR were deployed to the mission area. As indicated above, since no real police force or gendarmerie remained in place when the Government was established on 19 July, police functions were entrusted to an embryonic gendarmerie consisting mainly of RPA soldiers. At the request of the Government, UNAMIR initiated a training programme in basic routine and investigative police work. In his statement of 14 October, the President of the Security Council welcomed, inter alia, the assistance being provided by UNAMIR to the Government of Rwanda's efforts to establish a new integrated police force and encouraged UNAMIR to continue that assistance.

27. The civilian police component of UNAMIR is presently training candidates nominated by the Government to serve in the two services that make up Rwanda's police structure, namely, the Gendarmerie nationale and the Police communale. UNAMIR has already helped train 102 gendarmes (99 cadets and 3 instructors), who graduated on 5 November and are now deployed around the country. During a 16-week intensive programme, which began on 21 November, UNAMIR envisages the training of 300 more cadets. In addition, 100 cadets chosen from those already trained are scheduled to undergo a further 12-week intensive course to qualify as future instructors.

28. The civilian police component is also involved in efforts to restore and reform the penal system within the framework of the implementation of the Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan, which outlines the priority areas requiring both

technical and financial assistance. Following a request from the judicial authorities concerned, UNAMIR civilian police visited Kigali prison in early November. They found that the facility, which was originally built for 2,000 prisoners, currently holds over 5,000 people, including 111 women and 95 children, with a mortality rate of 5 persons per day. It is reported that similar conditions prevail in prisons in the cities of Butare and Gitarama. The main requirements to restore Rwanda's prisons are in the areas of accommodation, health, sanitation, bedding, clothing and security.

29. In order to meet its expanding responsibilities, UNAMIR's civilian police component requires more French-speaking observers. The Secretariat is continuing intensive efforts to obtain additional police observers with the necessary language qualifications to enable the UNAMIR civilian police component to reach its authorized strength.

VI. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

30. The present humanitarian situation within Rwanda presents the international community with a pressing and unusually complex crisis. In the conventional sense, the emergency within Rwanda has abated, though at least 1.5 to 2 million displaced persons remain dependent upon assistance from aid agencies. However, the country at large faces a clear emergency as government institutions find themselves unable to sustain the nation's basic infrastructure and provide for the welfare of its people. Society in its broadest sense is under threat.

31. Surrounding the State of Rwanda are over 2 million Rwandese refugees in camps along the borders in Zaire, Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania. The voluntary return of those refugees is critical to the normalization of the situation in Rwanda. Yet, as noted above, violent harassment and misinformation in the refugee camps, especially in Zaire, prevent many of the bona fide refugees from returning home.

32. The situation of the internally displaced persons in Rwanda parallels that of the refugees on the country's borders. The urgent need to bring internally displaced persons back to their home communities is thwarted by intimidation within the camps and fear of reprisals. The humane settlement of the internally displaced persons, as I stated in my report of 6 October (S/1994/1133), is not only an issue of humanitarian concern, but also one of immediate practical consequence. There is a perception in areas hosting camps of internally displaced persons that those within the camps have better lives than those outside. This is generating increased tension between local and camp populations. At the same time, the camp sites occupy much-needed farmland and are increasingly an ecological hazard. Furthermore, if many within the camps do not soon return to their home areas, they will miss the planting season and the country will consequently become even more dependent on food aid. Finally, an effective programme to resettle internally displaced persons would contribute to an atmosphere conducive to the repatriation of refugees.

33. My Special Representative in Rwanda has made every effort to work with government authorities, United Nations agencies, non-governmental and other concerned organizations to develop an immediate strategy for addressing the

issue of the internally displaced persons. In close collaboration with the Government, and through the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator, he is in the process of finalizing an integrated humanitarian response to address the crisis. This response is designed to draw upon the assets and capacities of all participating organizations, including UNAMIR, in order to initiate settlement programmes for internally displaced persons before the beginning of the rainy season. Such settlement programmes, which will be developed jointly by relevant government authorities and the international humanitarian community in Rwanda, will be monitored by the human rights observers deployed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

34. In several critical areas throughout the country, both returnee programmes and recovery activities continue to be hampered by the presence of land-mines. Efforts are now under way to identify those areas and to intensify mine-awareness campaigns. Nevertheless, it is clear that more must be done as regards mine awareness and de-mining. The cruel mutilation and loss of life caused by mines, particularly amongst children, is intolerable.

35. International and other concerned organizations continue to provide much-needed assistance to the displaced and other vulnerable sectors of society. Specific efforts are being made to address the plight of unaccompanied children and to pursue family-tracing programmes, as well as to develop psychological support for the severely traumatized. At the same time, more traditional assistance continues to be provided. Renewed efforts to launch AIDS-awareness and prevention programmes are under way. Seeds and tools are being provided, through the Ministry of Agriculture, to assist some 3.5 million people in Rwanda. Food assistance is being maintained and water projects, in rural as well as urban areas, are rapidly being implemented. Education programmes are under way to fill gaps until a normal education system can be restored.

36. It is important to underline the efforts of many humanitarian organizations immediately to strengthen the capacity of the Government. Efforts are being made to restore some semblance of institutional structure through the provision of vehicles and basic office equipment, quick disbursement of funds to re-establish the generation of electricity and similar activities. For example, the Government's central pharmacy is now functioning and the Ministry of Health is increasing its capacity, with the installation of a cold-chain store, to take charge of vaccine distributions.

37. All these efforts must be seen in the context of the enormous challenges that face any effective normalization programme. As indicated earlier, the need to stabilize the very society of Rwanda underlies the humanitarian crisis faced by the Government of Rwanda and the international humanitarian community. To do this, the international community will have to provide the support needed to ensure that the army does not become a disruptive social force. At the same time, if the human rights of the internally displaced and returnees from outside Rwanda are to be protected on a lasting basis, rapid assistance must be provided to restore the country's police force and judicial system. The Government's capacity to generate revenue must be enhanced. In parallel, government authorities concerned with the welfare of the Rwandese people must be restored.

38. There will be several opportunities for the international community to respond to this humanitarian challenge. My Special Representative has formulated and presented to potential donors a Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan outlining areas in which such assistance is urgently needed. At the request of the Government, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is assisting in the organization of a round-table meeting to be held on 14 and 15 December at Geneva. The meeting will give the Government and the international donor community an opportunity to reach agreement on an overall policy framework, as well as to consider basic rehabilitation requirements. Within that dialogue, the views of Government with regard to humanitarian activities throughout 1995 will be an essential feature. The round table will precede the issuance of a United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal scheduled to be launched in the second week of January 1995. The appeal, which will be the product of the joint efforts of the Government, United Nations agencies and other concerned organizations, will focus principally upon specific emergency requirements as well as short-term recovery needs. It is intended to link the appeal with the medium- and longer-term needs for rehabilitation of those responsible for development.

39. In that connection, it should be recalled that, in pursuance of Security Council resolution 925 (1994), of 8 June 1994, a trust fund has been established to finance humanitarian relief and rehabilitation programmes in Rwanda. The trust fund is a useful channel for contributions to meet the immediate needs of the Government of Rwanda. Unfortunately, only one major donor has made a substantial contribution to the fund. I urge others to do the same.

VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

40. In my report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session (A/49/375 and Corr.1 and Add.1), I requested the Assembly to provide the necessary resources for the maintenance of UNAMIR, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Mission beyond 9 December 1994. The Assembly is currently seized of the matter.

41. As at 17 November 1994, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNAMIR special account since the inception of the Mission amounted to $17.6 million. The total unpaid assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations at that date amounted to $1.5 billion. This shows clearly the financial difficulties with which the United Nations is faced.

VIII. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

42. Clearly, the situation in Rwanda remains critical and the country continues to face daunting problems. While I am encouraged by the Government's efforts, in cooperation with the international community, to stabilize the situation, new threats and challenges continue to emerge that may complicate further an already difficult situation and jeopardize the limited progress made thus far. In particular, the creeping militarization of the refugee camps has created a painful dilemma for the international community. While the humanitarian crisis represented by the plight of the refugees, as well as the internally displaced

persons, remains a matter of the utmost concern, it is unacceptable that humanitarian assistance provided for bona fide refugees is being used to threaten not only the security of the refugee camps but the stability of Rwanda. In my report of 18 November (S/1994/1308), I set out ideas on action that could be taken to address the problem of insecurity in the camps and ensure that the humanitarian efforts to protect the refugees and bring about their eventual safe and voluntary repatriation would not be fatally undermined.

43. The Government of Rwanda has reassured me of its resolve and determination to promote conditions conducive to safe and voluntary repatriation and national reconciliation. I call on the Government to ensure that that resolve is translated into concrete action and programmes, notwithstanding its present lack of adequate financial resources. In my report of 18 November, I outlined a two-pronged approach to achieve the environment necessary for national reconciliation and sustainable peace. That approach included options to address security in the refugee camps and, at the same time, measures to help the Government create conditions in Rwanda under which large-scale repatriation and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons could take place.

44. The Rwanda Emergency Normalization Plan, as well as the forthcoming UNDP-sponsored round-table meeting and the consolidated inter-agency appeal, give the international community ample opportunity to respond to the Government's need for assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Rwanda. Such efforts towards normalizing and stabilizing the situation inside Rwanda could help attract refugees and displaced persons back home, thus contributing to the process of national reconciliation and consolidating the newly achieved peace. I firmly believe, however, that if the current unsettled situation is not addressed promptly by both the Government and the international community, the residual problems and emerging threats may not only endanger what has been achieved thus far, but could push Rwanda backward and revive the spectre of renewed conflict.

45. I would also like to underline the importance of the efforts of the Governments in the region and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), both among themselves and in cooperation with the United Nations, to find durable solutions to the problems of Rwanda. It will be recalled, in this context, that the General Assembly, in its resolution 49/7 of 25 October 1994, endorsed the convening of a regional conference on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons, which will be organized jointly by OAU and UNHCR. In addition, the Security Council's recent decision, in its resolution 955 (1994), to establish an international tribunal to prosecute perpetrators of genocide and other violations of international humanitarian law during the recent conflict in the country may help to deter future violations of human rights and promote peace and national reconciliation. I welcome the Government of Rwanda's assurance of its readiness to cooperate with the tribunal despite its negative vote in the Security Council.

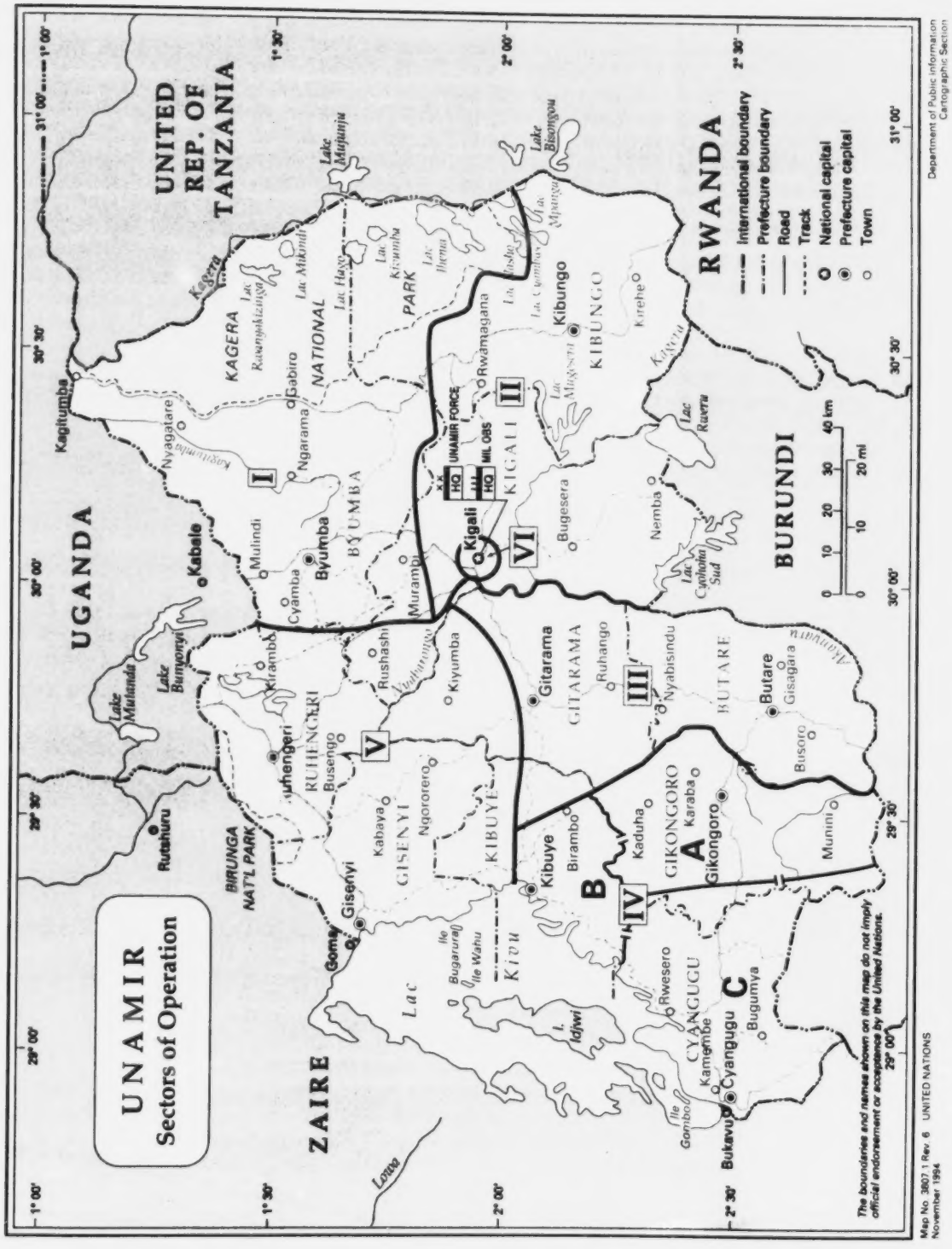
46. In his statement of 14 October (S/PRST/1994/59), the President of the Security Council stressed the importance the Council attaches to the role of UNAMIR, whose neutral and independent presence is crucial to creating conditions of security in Rwanda. UNAMIR is firmly in place, as a focal point of the international community's effort in Rwanda, to provide the coordinated

leadership necessary to move forward the overall process of peace and reconciliation.

47. Ultimately, however, it is the people of Rwanda themselves who must solve the problems of their country. The international community can only assist. I call on the Government to ensure that all Rwandese play a part in the reconciliation and nation-building process through open dialogue between all groups. Close cooperation and coordination with the international community is also an essential factor in achieving stability.

48. Given the progress that has been made and the challenges that remain ahead, I recommend that the mandate of UNAMIR be extended for a further six months, that is, until 9 June 1995. During that period, UNAMIR would continue its present functions and strengthen its good offices role in order to facilitate more expeditious movement towards peace and national reconciliation. It would also continue to support current efforts towards a regional approach to the problems created by the crisis in Rwanda. As I recommended in my report of 18 November, such a regional approach should include the convening of an international conference to identify long-term solutions that will ensure peace, security and development in the subregion.

Annex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NATIONAL PARK
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GISENYI
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BUTARE
GIKONGORO
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